

amides

1. Derivatives of *oxoacids* $R_lE(=O)l(OH)_m$ ($l \neq 0$) in which an acidic hydroxy group has been replaced by an amino or substituted amino group. Chalcogen replacement analogues are called thio-, seleno- and telluro-amides. Compounds having one, two or three acyl groups on a given nitrogen are generically included and may be designated as primary, secondary and tertiary amides, respectively, e.g. $PhC(=O)NH_2$ benzamide, $CH_3S(=O)_2NMe_2$ *N,N*-dimethylmethanesulfonamide, $[RC(=O)]_2NH$ secondary amides (see *imides*), $[RC(=O)]_3N$ tertiary amides, $PhP(=O)(OH)NH_2$ phenylphosphonamidic acid.

Notes:

i. Amides with NH_2 , NHR and NR_2 groups should not be distinguished by means of the terms primary, secondary and tertiary.

ii. Derivatives of certain acidic compounds $R_nE(OH)_m$, where E is not carbon (e.g. *sulfenic acids*, $RSOH$, *phosphinous acids*, R_2POH) having the structure $R_nE(NR_2)_m$ may be named as amides but do not belong to the class amides proper, e.g. $CH_3CH_2SNH_2$ ethanesulfenamide or ethylsulfanylamine.

2. The term applies also to metal derivatives of ammonia and amines, in which a cation replaces a hydrogen atom on nitrogen. Such compounds are also called azanides, e.g. $LiN(Pr^i)_2$ lithium diisopropylamide, synonym lithium diisopropylazanide.

See also *carboxamides*, *lactams*, *peptides*, *phosphoramides*, *sulfonamides*.

1995, 67, 1315; see also 1993, 65, 1357

oximes

Compounds of structure $R_2C=NOH$ derived from condensation of *aldehydes* or *ketones* with hydroxylamine. Oximes from aldehydes may be called aldioximes; those from ketones may be called ketoximes.

1995, 67, 1354

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